Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Caroline E. King. Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of Charles E. King, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Charles E. King, defendant, that he will be required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, filed in said cause on the chancery side thereof, on the 1st day of July next, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first day of July next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles E. King, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wengel Alla vs. John F. Alla.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery, will, on Monday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south front door of the Court House of said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, in the State aforesaid, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court of said County of Cook is held,) sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the west forty (40) rods of the south half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six (36), in Worth's Addition to Chicago, in township forty (40) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, subject to a certain encumbrance of record, and also subject to certain dower rights, as by said decree reference being had will more fully and at large appear. Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1861.

L. C. PAINE, Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 17th, 1861. jel7-10d3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s.s.—Superior Court of Cook County, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William F. Burgess vs. John Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, jr., H. K. Bell, Ed. H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Mary Ann Sedden, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Ann Hutchinson, Edward H. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell Bostwick, Joseph H. Bostwick, William S. Bostwick, Edward H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment.

Affidavit of service having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, that the defendant, Edward H. Hill, a writ of attachment issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, and executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Ard, deceased, vs. Arnold Ard, Francis Winn and William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased.—Attachment.

Affidavit of the non residence of Francis Winn and William Winn, and that the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, cannot be found, having been served in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, and that a writ of attachment issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered, and a decree in favor of the said Plaintiffs be rendered for such of it property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

Francis Winn, by Buckingham, his guardian, vs. Charles A. Gregory, William W. Buckingham, Charles A. Gregory, jr., Edward B. Walte, Hannah Bates, Marion Bates, Charles B. Bates, Edward Bates, Thomas Bates and Roxana Bates.—Petition for Partition.

Affidavit of the non residence of Francis Winn, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, and that a writ of partition issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered in the above entitled cause, in favor of the said Charles A. Gregory, jr., and for such other relief as may be just and equitable, and that the premises described in said petition, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said complainants' demand, be sold according to the practice of this Court.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wengel Alla vs. John F. Alla.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery, will, on Monday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south front door of the Court House of said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, in the State aforesaid, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court of said County of Cook is held,) sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the west forty (40) rods of the south half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six (36), in Worth's Addition to Chicago, in township forty (40) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, subject to a certain encumbrance of record, and also subject to certain dower rights, as by said decree reference being had will more fully and at large appear. Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1861.

L. C. PAINE, Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 17th, 1861. jel7-10d3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861.—William F. Burgess vs. John Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, jr., H. K. Bell, Ed. H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Mary Ann Sedden, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Ann Hutchinson, Edward H. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell Bostwick, Joseph H. Bostwick, William S. Bostwick, Edward H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment.

Affidavit of service having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, that the defendant, Edward H. Hill, a writ of attachment issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered, and a decree in favor of the said Plaintiffs be rendered for such of it property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, that the defendants above named, to wit: Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that the complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, against the said defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first day of July next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles Lasere, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wengel Alla vs. John F. Alla.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery, will, on Monday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south front door of the Court House of said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, in the State aforesaid, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court of said County of Cook is held,) sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the west forty (40) rods of the south half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six (36), in Worth's Addition to Chicago, in township forty (40) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, subject to a certain encumbrance of record, and also subject to certain dower rights, as by said decree reference being had will more fully and at large appear. Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1861.

L. C. PAINE, Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 17th, 1861. jel7-10d3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861.—William F. Burgess vs. John Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, jr., H. K. Bell, Ed. H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Mary Ann Sedden, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Ann Hutchinson, Edward H. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell Bostwick, Joseph H. Bostwick, William S. Bostwick, Edward H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment.

Affidavit of service having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, that the defendant, Edward H. Hill, a writ of attachment issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered, and a decree in favor of the said Plaintiffs be rendered for such of it property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, that the defendants above named, to wit: Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that the complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, against the said defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first day of July next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles Lasere, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wengel Alla vs. John F. Alla.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery, will, on Monday, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south front door of the Court House of said County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, in the State aforesaid, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court of said County of Cook is held,) sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the west forty (40) rods of the south half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six (36), in Worth's Addition to Chicago, in township forty (40) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, subject to a certain encumbrance of record, and also subject to certain dower rights, as by said decree reference being had will more fully and at large appear. Dated this 17th day of June, A. D. 1861.

L. C. PAINE, Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 17th, 1861. jel7-10d3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago. August Term, A. D. 1861.—William F. Burgess vs. John Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, Edward Hutchinson, jr., H. K. Bell, Ed. H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Mary Ann Sedden, Mary Hutchinson, Mary Ann Hutchinson, Edward H. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell Bostwick, Joseph H. Bostwick, William S. Bostwick, Edward H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment.

Affidavit of service having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, that the defendant, Edward H. Hill, a writ of attachment issued out of said Court against said Defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, or the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered, and a decree in favor of the said Plaintiffs be rendered for such of it property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, that the defendants above named, to wit: Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that the complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, against the said defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first day of July next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles Lasere, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

William T. Sommer vs. John Johnston, Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere.—In Chancery.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, that the defendants above named, to wit: Charles Lasere, Christian Lasere, Jacob Lasere, Mary Lasere and Louis Lasere, are not residents of this State, but reside in the State of Indiana. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants above named, that the complainant has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1861, against the said defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first day of July next, 1861, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles Lasere, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and the said cause proceeded with as according to the practice of this Court.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

H. B. STEVENS, Complt'n Solr., 85 Clark street. jel-10d1-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

In the matter of the receivership of the property of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Public notice is hereby given to the said D. C. Brayton, Receiver as aforesaid, to make report of his doings as such Receiver, and to settle his accounts as such Receiver, and to make distribution of the funds in his hands as such Receiver, and to pay over the balance of said funds to the parties entitled thereto, unless you, the said D. C. Brayton, Receiver as aforesaid, to be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of August next, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, and plead to the said bill of complaint, or demur to the same, the said bill will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

A. B. WOLCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y. jel-10d1-4w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.

Clarissa T. Seymour vs. John Seymour, Lucy Seymour, Charles T. Seymour, Mary Seymour, Joseph Seymour, Charles Seymour, Lucy

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

THE ST AGAIN!

The evidence accumulates that the wild-cattens of this State are preparing for another grand charge on the farmers of the Northwest this fall. They calculate that about the first of September the memory of recent events will be sufficiently expunged from the minds of the people to permit a new onslaught of the feline issues of McClean sboro, Vienna, Equality, Gallatin, Carmi, Raleigh, Palestine, et cetera. They intend to be on hand very soon after harvest with several cords of shinplasters to "move the crops." They are now moving heaven and earth to save their charters. Every day granted by the closing of the banking departments of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices at Springfield is employed by them in buying up their own notes at an enormous shave for the sole and exclusive purpose of retaining their "right" to swindle the public anew.

We wish them joy of their undertaking. When they shall have printed six or eight millions more of their pecuniary delusions it will become necessary to find somebody to take them at one hundred cents apiece. Those who do so will of course find new holes burned in their pockets. Since the system of banking on debt, without capital or specie redemption, came in vogue there has been a collapse and a break down, regularly, every three and a half years. One third of our money has been wiped out of existence on each occasion. Surrounded with the elements of wealth, possessed of abundant harvests commanding good prices in all the markets of the world, we have been thrown into bank-ruptcy and almost into penury, by the repeated falling of these sob-house banks. Let us see whether the experiment of flooding Illinois with shinplasters, after the third and most ruinous collapse, will be successful.

THE CHARLESTON PIRATES.

We assume that the pirates, taken off Charleston, when engaged in preying upon the commerce of the country, by the authority of one of Jeff. Davis's letters of marque, will be hung. No jury, if we understand the testimony, can fail to convict them, and no Judge who is loyal to his country, can fail to define their crime as piracy, punishable by death. The Government, if it has the self-respect which we look for in the authority that overlooks the well-being of thirty millions of men, cannot interfere in their behalf. Clemency in such a case would be an evidence of weakness that the whole people would regret. We see no loop-hole of escape. The position assumed by the Administration in its solemn declarations to our own countrymen and to foreign powers, has, so far as it is concerned, decided their fate, and the demands of justice are seconded by the twenty millions of the North, who are siding to put the rebellion down. If the proof is clear, the pirates must hang.

We are not unmindful of the consequences that are threatened. The frenzied South, it is said, will retaliate; and wherever, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there is a prisoner in rebel hands, or wherever there is a man of Northern birth whose fidelity to the rebel cause is suspected, there a foul murder will be done. An hundred, possibly a thousand, lives of innocent and loyal men will, we are told, answer for the great act of public justice which must be done. A deeper shade of ferocity will be given to the now ferocious struggle; and butchery after surrender will be the too common fate of prisoners overpowered by rebel arms. We are not terrified by such atrocious threats. The war—not war, but the effort to put down rebellion against constituted authority—has been conducted on the part of the North with all the forbearance and kindliness which hostilities admit of; and the loyal men of the Republic hold in their hands a guaranty that the South shall so conduct it, or pay a penalty more bloody and terrible than that ever exacted of any people since the hearth stones and door posts of St. Domingo smoked with the gore of a tyrannical but prostrate race. We make no concealment of our meaning. If cool-blooded murders of innocent men of Northern birth, who happen to be within the area of the rebel States; of prisoners who have laid down their arms; or of Southern men who adhere to the Union cause, are to be entered upon as retaliatory measures for hanging pirates who infest the high seas, the flood gates of Northern wrath will be opened. The squeamishness which has forborne to interfere with the old relation of master and slave, and which has not yet adopted the theory that negroes of rebels may be contraband of war, will disappear; and when that goes, the last barrier will be removed, and fire and sword will have possession of that land which invites its own dreadful fate. The South is now, as she has always been, the arbiter of her own destiny. Let her beware of the evil choice.

PERSONAL.

HOW TO REACH THEM.

The readers of the TRIBUNE need not be told that we look upon paper currency of all sorts with great distrust. Under any system, no matter by whom devised or guarded, or by whom managed, banks of issue seem to us to be evils that are never balanced by the benefits, if any, which they are said to confer; and we shall be glad when the day comes in which the people attain that correct knowledge, of finance and commerce which will impel them to use, in the transaction of their every day affairs, nothing but gold and silver. Until that time arrives, we must be content to urge upon them the minor reforms, which, without striking at the root of the gigantic evil that overspreads and impoverishes the land, will do much toward saving the classes now most exposed, from the injury that paper money, as at present issued, cannot fail to do them. There is one of these reforms which ought to be adopted now—we mean that which will drive out of circulation all the bank notes of a denomination less than twenty dollars, and reduce the minor transactions of the street, the shop and the market house, to the solid basis of coin.

The origin of the misfortune by which the currency has been periodically diminished in volume and quality; by which prices have been exaggerated and extravagant expenditure stimulated, during one decade; and by which, in a single year thereafter, the circulation has been diminished, the channels of business have been broken, and a flood of bankruptcy has been spread over the land, is in the unfortunate decision of the national tribunal—the Supreme Court—which, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, asserted the right of States to empower private citizens to do what they could not do themselves—issue bills of credit to usurp the place of money. As long as that decision is the law of the land, and the right of State Legislatures, to charter each its little spawning of rag-money mills, is conceded, it is in vain to hope that among them there will be that unanimity of action which will meet the emergency and give the country relief. Illinois once tried it. With a appreciation of the truths of finance that does infinite credit to the wisdom of her former legislators and to the people by whom their actions were sustained, she refused to legalise banks of issue within her borders, and at the same time imposed penalties, that were never exacted, upon the use of bank notes, of a low denomination, from other States. The result is well remembered. We were overrun by the issues of foreign banks. We had neither convertible notes of our own, nor gold and silver instead. Every considerable village became the den of some "wild-cat," and on every farm and in every workshop, the sharp talons of the animal were felt. No other State followed our example; and single handed our people, then poor and helpless, contended against the abominations of all the so-called banks of the country.

Of course the experiment was abandoned, as it always must be by any State that attempts the return without the cordial co-operation of all the other States. We came back to a new system, the end of which we are now seeing in the distress and ruin that have been brought to every second household in Illinois. And we are to-day sliding into the practices which prevailed when home banks were forbidden, and small notes of foreign corporations, though tabooed by law, were the only apology for money left for the people's use. We confess our dissatisfaction with the arrangement; and at the end of this last disaster by which full six millions have been filched from the State, we are ready for any just measure that will restra'n the issues of all small notes in Massachusetts and Connecticut as in Illinois, operate as a wholesome check upon other bank issues, restore gold and silver to the channels by which they have been driven by a dirty flood of paper money, and at the same time afford the government a revenue, which, in this crisis in its history, it cannot fail to need.

We are in favor of a stringent law of Congress, which shall go into immediate operation, levying a direct tax upon the issues of every bank in the Republic—a tax of five per cent. per annum upon all notes between one dollar and twenty dollars; of three per cent. upon all between twenty and fifty dollars, and of one per cent. upon all over fifty. This tax to be levied and collected by State officials, and under such regulations and penalties as it is expedient to severe punishment those who seek by any means to avoid its payment. That Congress has power under the Constitution to levy such a tax is as clear that we have any Government at all; and that it is the imperative duty of that body to do so and to make the men, who are *drawing interest upon what they owe*, bear a part of the burdens of the present time, seems to us to be beyond dispute. It is proposed to amend the free list, to tax still more heavily, tea, coffee, sugar, salt and other articles of luxury and necessity as well among the poor as among the rich. Doubtless those mainly interested would submit to that imposition without a murmur; but they will not regard the exemption of the men who are living upon their earnings and ours, with any complacency whatever. They will demand that the burdens of the war be equally and impartially distributed.

We have neither the space nor the inclination, to-day, to discuss at length the effect of the tax levy that we propose. Suffice it to know that no bank under such an imposition could do a profitable business by the issue of small notes; that the tax upon those of a larger denomination would operate as a constant check upon their too free use; that a greater part of the rags of the nominal value of one dollar, two, three, five or ten dollars, being thus drawn out, coin would reappear, and want and ruin like that with which Illinois and Wisconsin are threatened in consequence of the withdrawal of the precious metals, would thereafter be impossible.

Among the many projects which will be urged upon the Secretary of the Treasury for raising sufficient revenue, and for making the burdens of the war as light as possible upon the people, we beg him to consider this one which we urge. He knows the real meaning and true value of paper money, the mischief which its use has wrought, and the lorses and want that it may yet entail; and he will not, we hope, lose this opportunity to put a curb upon these who gather unearned wealth by its manufacture. Let us have a tax on bank notes!

Aid for Union Men in Missouri.

The following comes to us from a most reliable source, and is of too important a nature to be overlooked. If a full military company stands ready to be recruited in St. Joseph, on these terms, there is a double advantage gained to the Union cause in placing the moderate means asked, at their disposal. If this meets the eye of any one disposed to aid the gallant and loyal men of St. Joseph, such aid can be directed into a proper and reliable channel by addressing or remitting to this office. There is no better way to take Missouri loyal, than to strengthen the hands of her Union loving men. The writer of the following letter addresses us from St. Joseph, Mo.

Over one hundred men can be raised here to go into the U. S service for three years, provided that a fund is raised that will help, in some extent, the families of those that enlist. You know full well the difficulties we labor under here, and it will require extra exertion to raise funds. To be sure there is a fund that has been raised in the East for Missouri volunteers; but we, here, do not derive the least benefit from it. We are all used to St. Joseph and vicinity. I do wish you would use your influence, and see if something could not be done to raise funds, and a fund in the form of way of clothing or provisions would be just as acceptable as money. I would state that the single men (a majority of which there will be a majority) will not expect anything from this fund—only those that have families and are really in need. Will Chicago men, and others in loyal States, do something in our behalf? Good men are waiting here who only need such encouragement to do good service for the Union.

PERSONAL.

—Brigadier General Chas. W. Hill, appointed by Gov. Dennison, to the command of the Ohio volunteers in Western Virginia, is a resident of Toledo, and a man of considerable military experience in former times. He received his appointment by telegraph, at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 15th, and on Monday he was at Grafton. His brigade consists of the following regiments: 14th, Col. Steadman; 15th, Col. Andrews; 16th, Col. Irvine; 18th, Col. Stanley, and 23d, Col. Gilmore.

—Mr. Dallas declines to have his name used as candidate for Congress, at the special election in Philadelphia.

—Col. Kelly, of the western Virginia troops, is now in a fair way to recover from his wounds at Phillippi, and was expecting to be moved from Grafton to Wheeling, by a special train, last Saturday.

—Ogilvie Byron Young has left Covington, Ky., in a hurry. Young had on several occasions spoken in the most insulting manner of the Union, and it was quite evident that his escape from the law in Cincinnati, not long since, led him into a serious error in respect to the Union sentiment of the people of Covington.

General Schenck.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"The friends of Gen. Schenck who worked for his appointment did so with one proviso, as they have told me: they said to the President and Secretary of War, 'We would rather you would appoint military men—only to lead our armies in this war; but if you propose to appoint any civilians to generalship, you could do no better than to appoint our late State Senator which to make a general, than in Mr. Schenck. This, to be sure, was proper enough and very kind. So far as I can learn, the administration insisted upon making generals out of men who did not know anything about military affairs), became disgusted Schenck. And he was undoubtedly put at once into a severe school. He was given, as the place to take his first lesson, the most exposed and dangerous line of operations in the enemy's country."

The Shipments of Goods South from Louisville.

The following advertisement appears in the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday:

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO MAKE SHIPments of goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on and after Monday, 24th June, 1861, will please call at my office and obtain the requisite information, whether what permits attending such shipments as may be admissible.

CHARLES R. COTTON,
Surveyor of Port of Louisville.

Louisville, June 21, 1861.

The *Journal* says:

We trust that the regulation made by the Government will be strictly observed. It will be readily obeyed by all law-abiding citizens; and others, if such there are, must be constrained to obey it. Any refractoriness in this case on the part of factions or selfish men might be productive, ultimately, of deplorable consequences.

Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to draymen and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville depot. On Sunday night one man got sixty-five dollars for hauling. Another got ten dollars for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got thirty dollars for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?

The secession candidate for Congress, in the Louisville District, received in that city only nine hundred and thirteen votes out of seven thousand four hundred and thirty cast. —*less than one in eight.*

LETTER FROM A VOLUNTEER.

One Effect of Attending Home to Business.—Letter from Major Cook.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP DUNCAN, Odell, June 24, 1861.

I have observed with pleasure your unqualified statements upon the appointment of "loyal cavel" officers to the command of the regiments and brigades of brave men who are engaged in the noble purpose of sustaining their Government. It is no more than right that the country should know the exact position of the three months volunteers in this State. It is desirable that they should remain during the war, but, after the terrible lessons of Great Bethel and Vienna, they cannot and will not trust themselves to the outrageous mismanagement of the totally incompetent officers in command at present. The men are as patriotic as when they left their homes, as they supposed, for the field of battle; they are far better informed in regard to military matters of camp life, and with certainty for several months. *They are demoralized*; they are dissatisfied with their company, and with the largest portion of their military officers. While they may not doubt the *bravery* of their officers (in a majority of cases, they cannot help doubting their *judgment*. At the end of another month our *entire regiments* will disband. They may organize other regiments; they may not. Of this I wish you to be certain: *They will not go into battle under their present commanders, unless it is done in less than forty days.*

AN ENLISTED MAN.

Burial of Major Winthrop.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW HAVEN, June 21.

We are now in the midst of the dread realities of the mortal conflict for the preservation of our constitutional liberty. It was my good fortune this afternoon to get upon the train that was bearing the remains of Major Winthrop from New York to New Haven, the late home of the valiant soldier. Arriving at the depot amid the booming of cannon, a funeral procession, consisting of four companies of military, College students and citizens, was in readiness. Taking the line of march to the Cemetery, the houses were very generally draped in mourning, the streets were crowded with sympathizing friends. It was not the vacant stare of ordinary military funerals, but the thoughtful, emotive expression of a city in bereavement. As I followed by the side of the hearse and of the male dishonored mourners, the 14th New York, the 5th of Maine, the 8th of Eastern New York, the Rhode Island 1st, and the 12th of the same, all which has returned from Williamsport to their old camp near this city. The New York regiments come from Elmira, the same from the interior region. The Oneida boys have many Welch among them, and two chaplains—one a Welchman who has written a song, the burden of which is that they will "shangoo" Jeff. Davis and give him particular fits. A sword worn by their Quartermaster was carried by the side of the spotless horse, and the same the departed soldier bore. He graduated from Yale College in 1848 with high honors, and was the next Class Orator. His friendship in that Institution. Having studied law and traveled in Europe, he had settled in New York—a young man of high standing for his great worth, his noble purposes, his finished culture, his adventurous spirit. He has fallen well, leading his men; he has given his life for a glorious cause; he fell a Christian soldier.

Last week the Rhode Island Congregational Association met this week that of Connecticut unanimously and enthusiastically passed resolutions supporting the government, and calling upon all churches and clergy and labor for its maintenance as the fathers framed it. The Connecticut body also pointed out the cause of the troubles, and a man of considerable note in this vicinity, said: "I have always been a Democrat, but I am now a Republican

Special Notices.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you would be fashionable, use it. Sold everywhere. Only 25 cents per bottle. jel4-1m

Cultivation of the Voice.—The public would very naturally inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the Voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Rasori, he pretends to give particular attention to the tenet of the great master of Forming and Developing

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

HALT FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

This doubt, that cloud may there con
stern Tennessee will organize to the Fed
as an organized Provisional Gover
representing the State. The ol
ends was to Convention at Greenville
week, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Presi
ention would be to secure united
ers which, the voice of the same
ng already ratified in the Winds
Lyon moves with extraordinary
ment and celerity, that in the dea
ern Virginia; and it cannot fail
his blazing shell fall of success. He
ssion to Tennessee at once.

GENERAL LYON.

We begin to think that Nathaniel
may be destined to play a conspicuous
in the present struggle. His late action
Missouri is, then, not the result of lu
ness in the manner in which duty
ssed to be conducted. He is a
ier in a field where his talents fo
ers without a precedent, which never
ed by old fogyism, which never
ed in the manner in which other
ers would have done, or not over-
ed.

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861. NUMBER 14.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

HELP FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *Journal* says there can be no doubt that the Union men of Eastern Tennessee will appeal to the Federal authorities for recognition and support as an organized Provisional Government representing the State. The admitted Union Convention of the eastern counties was to re-assemble at Greenville on the 17th inst., Thomas A. R. Nelson, President, and it was generally understood that action would be to assume the same powers which the voice of the whole country has already ratified in the Wheeling example. Senator Johnson has thereupon hastened to Washington to induce the Cabinet to do in some way for his own State and people what is being done for Western Virginia; and it can hardly be doubted his mission shall fall of success. He will come to Tennessee at once.

GENERAL LYON.

We beg no one to think that because Gen. Lyon moves with extraordinary celerity and strikes hard and unexpected blows, he is an adventurer who has rushed to the front and battle, and by a lucky hit raised himself a reputation that the first reverse will destroy. He is a quiet, but scholarly man, thoroughly versed in the general principles and minute details of his profession; and though of an ardent temperament, his impulses are all dominated to his discretion. Among brother officers, he is distinguished for zeal and assiduity with which he labors for service to which he is wed; and even General McClellan, we believe, is one of the younger men of the army who has his reputation for theoretical military attainments. His late action in Missouri is, then, not the result of impulse during, nor an invocation of luck; but the expression in action of his matured views as to the manner in which the war should be conducted. He is a rising man, and if he does not soon meet death in the chances of battle, or is not overlaid by old fogyism which never rose without a precedent, we shall hear of him as a field where his talents and acquirements may have full scope. To-day he is the Napoleon of the war.

SO LYNCHINGS.

Another column of to-day's paper, we have a communication from a well-known citizen of Northern Illinois, wherein he discusses a question in which our readers will soon more or less interested—the probability of those who oppose the war as treason and rebellion, to the laws of the country, and the communities in which they severally live. The TRIBUNE does not agree that any violent or illegal measure necessary for restraining freedom of speech, now or at any other time, is materially opposed to mob law, and does not see that those who have contended for the emancipation of the country by the domination of the Pro-Slavery party by which it has been oppressed, may be recreant to the principles which lay at the basis of their action and countenance in any inauguration here of that which is corrupting the civilization of the South. If our cause is not just and clear criticism; if it is not strong in the hearts of the people to surmount attacks of those who oppose, it is the wall in spite of all the gibbets and cries that may be set in motion to destroy and protect it. But measured only of treason as it stands, there can be no limit, a limit to perfect freedom of speech, which no one should be allowed to overstep. There is the law of God and of the Republic. If all abide by the casting of crazy zealots will do no harm to themselves. Let us have no lynchings. That at Lane, in Ogle county, on Wednesday, was needless and terrible through the punishment of accidental murder.

CONTRABAND OF WAR."

We do not doubted whether the government of the United States can declare fugitive slaves "contraband of war," without the constitutional amendment that they are actually *property*—but that they are actually *property*—that is, that they are entitled to the protection of the Constitution. We apprehend that no one is prepared to show that they are not properly under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, that the fugitives from labor in the State of Illinois, and the District of Columbia, are not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the Constitution, which requires that they shall be delivered up to their masters.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest, and the said mortgage having become wholly inoperative, and the said premises described in the bill of complaint in the Chancery side thereof, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1861, for the amount due thereon, and the costs of said foreclosure, and the costs of said proceedings, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Edward R. Arnold, Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, noon, of said day at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described as follows, to wit:

Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Four (4) in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

Dated at Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

EDWARD R. ARNOLD,
Master in Chancery of said Court.

DAVIS & KISSEL, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY, } Cook County Circuit Court.
Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott

Public notice is hereby given to the said Defendant, as a non-resident of this State, that the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court aforesaid, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, issued an order of publication against the said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, which said term will have been removed when and where said writ has been returned.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Defendant, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you by default, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL.

KYLE & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1861. Charles P. Walte, Hannah Halsey, Mary Ann Halsey, Joseph Wing, Phebe Wing, Heirs of James Wing, deceased.—In Chancery. William Wing, James Wing, Jr., Hannah Wicker, John Donelson, American Horse Nail Company, Lucius Boltwood, Peter Kinzey, Ephraim B. Ludwick, Charles Starr, Jr., and William Wing, and that the heirs of James Wing, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joel Hall, deceased, defendants above named, are not residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Francis Wing, and the unknown heirs of James Wing, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joel Hall, deceased, defendants above named, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, against said Francis Wing, and the unknown heirs of James Wing, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joel Hall, deceased, defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Francis Wing, and the unknown heirs of James Wing, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joel Hall, deceased, defendants above named, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH,
A. B. WOLCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and others.—In Chancery. Wendel Aldis, Clerk of said Court, in the City of Chicago, in said County, by virtue of the authority of said Court, and of the Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Eighteen (18) in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY, } Superior Court, Cook County, Special Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and others.—In Chancery. Wendel Aldis, Clerk of said Court, in the City of Chicago, in said County, by virtue of the authority of said Court, and of the Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Eighteen (18) in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COUNTY, } Cook County Circuit Court.
Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. Peter Kinzey, Ephraim B. Ludwick, Charles Starr, Jr., and William Wing.—In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Defendant, as a non-resident of this State, that the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court aforesaid, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, issued an order of publication against the said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, which said term will have been removed when and where said writ has been returned.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Defendant, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL.

KYLE & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1861. Lewis W. Hoge, George A. Carnes and Caroline B. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. Bostwick and Richard R. Dowell, in Chancery. Thomas Hoge, Robert Ratchford, George W. Dundy, Robert Hutchinson, Wilson Wilcox and Thomas Dundy, defendants above named, are not residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas Hoge, Robert Ratchford, George W. Dundy, Robert Hutchinson, Wilson Wilcox and Thomas Dundy, defendants above named, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, against said Thomas Hoge, Robert Ratchford, George W. Dundy, Robert Hutchinson, Wilson Wilcox and Thomas Dundy, defendants above named, and that the summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Thomas Hoge, Robert Ratchford, George W. Dundy, Robert Hutchinson, Wilson Wilcox and Thomas Dundy, defendants above named, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of October next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH,
A. B. WOLCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and others.—In Chancery. Wendel Aldis, Clerk of said Court, in the City of Chicago, in said County, by virtue of the authority of said Court, and of the Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1861, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Eighteen (18) in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois.

Master in Chancery of said Court.

Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay did execute and deliver unto Edward R. Arnold, Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated May 1st, 1858, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1858, in Book No. 67 deeds, page 161, in and by which deed of trust the said James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay did convey unto the said Edward R. Arnold, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, in Cook county, Illinois, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Eighteen (18) in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, to secure the payment of the sum of $3,000, and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and in and by said trust deed it is provided, that in case default should be made in the payment of the said principal sum with all arrearages of interest thereon, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the said principal note, that then it should be lawful for the holder of the legal holder of said principal note, thereby secured, said Edward R. Arnold, trustee aforesaid, or his successor or successors in trust, or attorney or attorneys should sell said premises, and

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the said principal note on said bond due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, for the sum of one hundred dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and also the aforesaid mortgage, and the said James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, have refused to pay the same, or any part thereof, although the same has been duly demanded, and the undersigned Edward R. Arnold, trustee aforesaid, or his successor in trust, or attorney or attorneys should sell said premises, according to the terms of said trust deed, and the undersigned Edward R. Arnold, trustee aforesaid, or his successor in trust, or attorney or attorneys, will, on Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, noon, of said day at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described as aforesaid, for the purpose of paying the principal sum of said note and bond, and the interest thereon, and the costs of said foreclosure, and the costs of said proceedings, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Edward R. Arnold, Master in Chancery of said Court

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

CONFIRMED.

The supposition that a few regiments of Arkansas troops would be sent over-land to Missouri, is confirmed by a Richmond dispatch to the New Orleans *Delta*, in which that policy is expressly avowed. Gen. Lyon will attend to them as soon as they appear within his district; so let them come on!

MILWAUKEE.

It is gratifying to know that the riot at Milwaukee, on Monday, was effectually quelled without the loss of life, and that the damage done to property by the rioters, was inconsiderable. The city, last night, was in peaceful possession of the police, and as far as we are informed, no further outbreak was expected.

The proceedings of Monday will prove to be an effectual clincher on the further operations of the bankers in stump-tail currency at the old prices. The so-called money of Wisconsin has in one day been degraded to the list of merchandise, and will no longer serve its old purpose as a fixed measure of value. That is not an inconsiderable amount of good, though the means by which it has been attained deserve the severest reprobation.

Yesterday, the Milwaukee merchants refused currency at any price—a policy that a day's experience, and a list of rates at which the notes of the various banks will be accepted will modify. Doubtless the bankers, whose vaults are yet full of depreciated paper, will make another attempt to force it upon the public, at par; but if that move is resisted, we shall see every rag-money mill in the State go into liquidation within the next ninety days.

THE COMPROMISERS.

The indications that a compromise between the rebels and the Government will be attempted at the approaching special session of Congress, are now apparent; but it is not probable, despite the confident assertion of the New York journals, that any overtures have yet been made by either party in the fight. The honor or dishonor of proposing to treat with rebels whom we shall surely overcome, belongs to men or to the Border States, of the Crittenden school, and to dishonest politicians of the North, of whom Vallandigham, of Ohio, is the type. That they will be successful in persuading the men who are determined upon disunion to lay down their arms, or that they will be able to coax the loyal troops who are impatient to assert the supremacy of the laws, to yield what the nigger-breeders demand as the price of their allegiance, is so grossly improbable that nobody need be excited lest the war cloud should pass over without sending down one of its thunderbolts. The day for compromise has passed. The Republic one and indivisible, or the ruin of North and South alike, is the expression of the feeling that now animates every loyal breast.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	24,307	21,316
Wheat, bu	204,175	321,316
Corn, bu	220,247	269,316
Oats, bu	46,316	46,000
Rye, bu	20,583	44,500
Barley, bu	3,000	4,716
Seeds, lbs	16,093	2,590
Pork, bbls		460
Tri Meats, lbs	84,914	90,000
Lard, lbs	21,541	20,607
Tallow, lbs	10,000	60,613
Live Hogs, no	4,813	2,013
Dressed Hogs, no		
Beef Cattle no	3,199	4,025

Compared with the previous week, there is a falling off in the receipts of 4,500 brls in flour, 130,000 bushels in corn, and 7,000 bushels in oats; while there is an increase of 17,000 bushels in wheat. In the shipments there is a decrease of 120,000 bushels in wheat, and 344,000 bushels in corn; while in flour there is an increase of 26,000 brls.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since the 1st of January last, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	569,632	518,634	190,949
Wheat, bu	4,661,313	1,726,159	1,139,960
Corn, bus	5,031,017	7,809,437	3,377,716
Oats, bus	1,011,317	809,435	297,370
Rye, bus	194,754	51,583	44,974
Barley, bus	90,953	189,816	114,946
Live Hogs, no	2,256,364	1,155,535	251,666
Pork, brls	21,298	13,359	14,598
Cut meats, lbs	6,768,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
Lard, lbs	5,782,068	4,266,535	3,511,666
Tallow, lbs	289,688	135,976	165,176
Hides, no	139,203	91,717	44,004
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,300	26,300
Beef Cattle, no	60,000	60,000	30,000

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 24th inst., compared with the statement of the three previous weeks:

	June 24.	June 17.	June 10.	June 3.
Flour, bbls	30,156	25,250	25,594	27,709
Wheat, bu	2,231,000	2,263,000	2,445,000	2,444,000
Corn, bu	3,200,816	2,981,073	1,876,451	1,654,384
Oats, bu	475,165	474,614	500,497	505,730

TRY IT AGAIN!

The evidence accumulates that the wild-catters of this State are preparing for another grand charge on the farmers of the Northwest this fall. They calculate that about the first of September the memory of recent events will be sufficiently expunged from the minds of the people to permit a new onslaught of the feline issues of the laws, to yield what the nigger-breeders demand as the price of their allegiance, is so grossly improbable that nobody need be excited lest the war cloud should pass over without sending down one of its thunderbolts. The day for compromise has passed. The Republic one and indivisible, or the ruin of North and South alike, is the expression of the feeling that now animates every loyal breast.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	24,307	21,316
Wheat, bu	204,175	321,316
Corn, bu	220,247	269,316
Oats, bu	46,316	46,000
Rye, bu	20,583	44,500
Barley, bu	3,000	4,716
Seeds, lbs	16,093	2,590
Pork, bbls		460
Tri Meats, lbs	84,914	90,000
Lard, lbs	21,541	20,607
Tallow, lbs	10,000	60,613
Live Hogs, no	4,813	2,013
Dressed Hogs, no		
Beef Cattle no	3,199	4,025

Compared with the previous week, there is a falling off in the receipts of 4,500 brls in flour, 130,000 bushels in corn, and 7,000 bushels in oats; while there is an increase of 17,000 bushels in wheat. In the shipments there is a decrease of 120,000 bushels in wheat, and 344,000 bushels in corn; while in flour there is an increase of 26,000 brls.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since the 1st of January last, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	569,632	518,634	190,949
Wheat, bu	4,661,313	1,726,159	1,139,960
Corn, bus	5,031,017	7,809,437	3,377,716
Oats, bus	1,011,317	809,435	297,370
Rye, bus	194,754	51,583	44,974
Barley, bus	90,953	189,816	114,946
Live Hogs, no	2,256,364	1,155,535	251,666
Pork, brls	21,298	13,359	14,598
Cut meats, lbs	6,768,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
Lard, lbs	5,782,068	4,266,535	3,511,666
Tallow, lbs	289,688	135,976	165,176
Hides, no	139,203	91,717	44,004
Dressed Hogs, no	144,115	45,300	26,300
Beef Cattle, no	60,000	60,000	30,000

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 24th inst., compared with the statement of the three previous weeks:

	June 24.	June 17.	June 10.	June 3.
Flour, bbls	30,156	25,250	25,594	27,709
Wheat, bu	2,231,000	2,263,000	2,445,000	2,444,000
Corn, bu	3,200,816	2,981,073	1,876,451	1,654,384
Oats, bu	475,165	474,614	500,497	505,730

fidelity to the rebel cause is suspected, there a' foul murder will be done. An hundred, possibly a thousand, lives of innocent and loyal men will, we are told, answer for the great act of public justice which must be done. A deeper shade of ferocity will be given to the now ferocious struggle; and butchery after surrender will be the too common fate of prisoners overpowered by rebel arms. We are not terrified by such atrocious threats. The war—not war, but the effort to put down rebellion against constituted authority—has been conducted on the part of the North with all the forbearance and kindliness which hostilities admit of; and the loyal men of the Republic hold in their hands a guaranty that the South shall so conduct it, or pay a penalty more bloody and terrible than that ever exacted of any people since the hearth stones and door posts of St. Domingo smoked with the gore of a tyrannical but prostrate race. We make no concealment of our meaning. If cool-blooded murders of innocent men of Northern birth, who happen to be within the area of the rebel States; of prisoners who have laid down their arms; or of Southern men who adhere to the Union cause, are to be entered upon as retaliatory measures for hanging pirates who infest the high seas, the flood gates of Northern wrath will be opened. The squemishness which has forborne to interfere with the old relation of master and slave, and which has not yet adopted the theory that negroes of rebels may be contraband of war, will disappear; and when that goes, the last barrier will be removed, and fire and sword will have possession of that land which invites its own dreadful fate. The South is now, as she has always been, the arbiter of her own destiny. Let her beware of the evil choice.

HOW TO REACH THEM.

The readers of the TRIBUNE need not be told that we look upon paper currency of all sorts with great distrust. Under any system, no matter by whom devised or guarded, or by whom managed, banks of issue seem to us to be evils that are never balanced by the benefits, if any, which they are said to confer; and we shall be glad when the day comes in which the people attain that correct knowledge of finance and commerce which will impel them to use, in the transaction of their every day affairs, nothing but gold and silver. Until that time arrives, we must be content to urge upon them the minor reforms, which, without striking at the root of the gigantic evil that overspreads and impoverishes the land, will do much toward saving the classes now most exposed, from the injury that paper money, as at present issued, cannot fail to do them. There is one of these reforms which ought to be adopted now—we mean that which will drive out of circulation all the bank notes of a denomination less than twenty dollars, and reduce the minor transactions of the street, the shop and the market house, to the solid basis of coin.

The origin of the misfortune by which the currency has been periodically diminished in volume and quality; by which prices have been exaggerated and extravagant expenditure stimulated, during one decade; and by which, in a single year thereafter, the circulation has been diminished, the channels of business have been broken, and a flood of bankruptcy has been spread over the land, is in the unfortunate decision of the national tribunal—the Supreme Court—which, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, asserted the right of States to empower private citizens to do what they could not do themselves—issue bills of credit to usurp the place of money. As long as that decision is the law of the land, and the right of State Legislatures, to charter each its little spawning of rag-money mills, is conceded, it is in vain to hope that among them there will be that unanimity of action which will meet the emergency and give the country relief. Illinois once tried it. With an appreciation of the truths of finance that does infinite credit to the wisdom of her former legislators and to the people by whom their action was sustained, she refused to legalize banks of issue within her borders, and at the same time imposed penalties, that were never exacted, upon the use of bank notes, of a low denomination, from other States. The result is well remembered. We were overrun by the issues of foreign banks. We had neither convertible notes of our own nor gold and silver instead. Every considerable village became the den of some "wild-cat," and on every farm and in every workshop, the sharp talons of the animal were felt. No other State followed our example; and single handed our people, then poor and helpless, contended against the abominations of all the so-called banks of the country.

Of course the experiment was abandoned, as it always must be by any State that attempts the reform without the cordial co-operation of all the other States. We came back to a new system, the end of which we are now seeing in the distress and ruin that have been brought to every second household in Illinois. And we are to-day sliding into the practices which prevailed when home banks were forbidden, and small notes of foreign corporations, though tabooed by law, were the only apology for money left for the people's use. We confess our dissatisfaction with the arrangement; and at the end of this last disaster by which full six millions have been filched from the State, we are ready for any just measure that will restra'n the issues of all small notes in Massachusetts and Connecticut as in Illinois, operate as a wholesome check upon other bank issues, restore gold and silver to the channels by which they have been driven by a dirty flood of paper money, and at the same time afford the government a revenue, which, in this crisis in its history, it cannot fail to need.

We are in favor of a stringent law of Congress, which shall go into immediate operation, levying a direct tax upon the issues of every bank in the Republic—a tax of five per cent. per annum upon all notes between one dollar and twenty dollars; of three per cent. upon all between twenty and fifty dollars, and of one per cent. upon all over fifty. This tax to be levied and collected by State officials, and under such regulations and penalties as will expose to severe punishment those who seek by any means to avoid its payment. That Congress has power under the Constitution to levy such a tax is as clear that we have any Government at all; and that it is the imperative duty of that body to do so and to make the men, who are *drawing interest upon what they owe*, bear a part of the burdens of the present time, seems to us to be beyond dispute. It is proposed to amend the free list, to tax still more heavily, tea, coffee, sugar, salt and other articles of luxury and necessity as well among the poor as among the rich. Doubtless those mainly interested would submit to the imposition without a murmur; but they will not regard the exemption of the men who are living upon their earnings and ours, with any complacency whatever. They will demand that the burdens of the war be equally and impartially distributed.

We have neither the space nor the inclination, to-day, to discuss at length the effect of the tax levy that we propose. Suffice it to know that no bank under such an imposition could do a profitable business by the issue of small notes; that the tax upon those of a larger denomination would operate as a constant check upon their too free use; that a greater part of the rags of the nominal value of one dollar, two, three, five or ten dollars, being thus drawn out, coin would reappear, and want and ruin like that with which Illinois and Wisconsin are threatened in consequence of the withdrawal of the precious metals, would thereafter be impossible.

Among the many projects which will be urged upon the Secretary of the Treasury for raising sufficient revenue, and for consider this one which we urge. He knows the real meaning and true value of paper money, the mischief which its use has wrought, and the losses and want that it may yet entail; and he will not, we hope, lose this opportunity to put a curb upon those who gather unearned wealth by its manufacture. Let us have a tax on bank notes!

INDIANA STUMPTAIL.

The shower of the Free Banks of Indiana is becoming altogether too plentiful in this city. There is no reliance to be placed in this stuff. No man should touch it. It is "stumptail," and nothing else. The securities on which the notes are based, consist, in large measure of secession State stocks. We are told that many of them are really worth not more than sixty cents on the dollar. The brokers yesterday paid *ninety cents* for the ordinary; some of them paid 95 for small lots of the choicest; but all touched it gingerly, except those who are engaged in shoving it on the community. No man is safe in taking it at more than 90 cents, and then the sooner he lets it slide out of his pocket the better. Our advice to the people of Illinois is, to beware of "Indiana Free Bank" currency. It will sting like a serpent and bite like an adder.

THE MILWAUKEE RIOT.

Our sister city of Milwaukee was yesterday in possession of a mob. The newspaper and telegraphic accounts of the doings of the infuriated crowd, copied herewith, will give our readers an idea of the perils by which the quiet people of that usually quiet city were threatened, of the actual damage done, and of the further disasters apprehended.

The cause of this sudden outburst of popular fury is easily told. A few weeks ago, the bankers of Milwaukee entered into certain stipulations with the people of that city to take and pay out the currency of a certain number of Wisconsin banks, until the 1st of December next, when the amendments of the bank law were to go into operation. This agreement was signed by the bankers, and, being published in the papers of the State, was generally accepted by the business men, as the best attainable solution of the financial difficulties in which Wisconsin was then and is yet involved. We knew that the reasoning by which irredeemable bank notes, worth at best an average of 65 cents on the dollar, were to be made current, was fallacious, and that sooner or later the bargain would be broken. And so it was. Early last week, the banks entered into an agreement with each other to throw out the notes of ten of the concerns that they had before stipulated to receive. This agreement was not made public, and until Friday no one had reason to suppose that the banks were about to break faith with their customers. Meanwhile they were industriously paying out the money that they had resolved to proscribe; and it is supposed that in the interim they had cleared their vaults of the worthless stuff. On Saturday the gate was shut down; a notice was sent to customers that notes of the ten banks would be received only as special deposits. The holders of the paper thus discredited were greatly excited by the event; and on Saturday and Sunday the threats and murmurs in the streets might easily have been interpreted to mean mischief. Yesterday morning, we know not upon what immediate provocation (mobs always have a nucleus) the people broke out into the acts of lawlessness and violence elsewhere described.

We certainly have nothing but unqualified condemnation of their wicked violation of law and order; but while we condemn the excited multitude smarting under losses which, to many of the men whose hands were in haste to kill, burn and destroy, were serious, we must not forget that they are not alone to blame. The men who took upon themselves the task of making half a dollar worth a dollar, by a paper agreement which they knew could not last, and who took advantage of the confidence of the people thus secured, to put off upon them that which was the most worthless of all the worthless stuff which in Wisconsin has received the name of currency, and who, when they had, as far as they could do so, cleared their own pockets and money chests of the pictured promises to pay, deliberately violated their public engagements—these men, we say, are not entirely innocent Their faithlessness was the cause of the storm that broke upon their heads, and upon many a part of the guilty involved in the turmoil, disorder and violence of yesterday, must rest. While, then, we cry out for muskets to be leveled at the draymen, day laborers, washerwomen and others who made up the crowd that threatened life and property in our sister city, let it not be forgotten that they also have their wrongs which the law is powerless to redress.

We copy from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday morning the following notice for the day, in which the cause of the riot can be traced. The *Sentinel* has notoriously been in the interest of the banks, and its testimony is valuable now:

SATURDAY, P. M., June 22.

Considerable disturbance was created in business circles this morning, by a rumor that the banks were going to refuse to receive notes of the ten banks in the current list that have been suspended. The rumor probably arose from the fact that the Railroads had issued circulars, instructing their agents not to receive the notes of the suspended banks, and also from the fact that the interior banks have been "drawing out" their notes during the past few days. Unlike the majority of rumors, this proved correct. At about half-past eleven o'clock, the various banks of this city refused to receive the notes of the suspended banks except on special deposit. We append a copy of the circular addressed by the banks to their customers setting forth their reasons for this course.

MILWAUKEE, June 22, 1861.

Owing to the action of the railroad companies of this State, and some country banks in throwing out the notes of banks:

Bank of Columbus,	
Bank of Green Bay,	
Bank of Fond du Lac,	
City Bank of Kenosha,	
Dodge County Bank,	
E. K. Hinckley's & Co.'s Bank,	
La Crosse County Bank,	
Northern Bank,	
Waupun Bank,	
Wisconsin Phœnix Bank.	

We the undersigned, banks and bankers of this city, are under the necessity of saying to their dealers, that on and after this date, and until further notice, they can only receive the notes of the above list of banks on special deposit. We would also state that there is now an arrangement on foot and likely to be consummated, by which the Southern securities of the banks now current, shall be deposited with the Comptroller, will be disposed of and replaced by those of our own State bonds, placing upon a sound basis the whole circulation of the current list of banks. On this being carried out, and we know of no reason why it cannot be, the benefit to all the business interests of our State will be incalculable.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
Pres. Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.
S. SCOTT,
Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin.
E. D. MORGAN,
Pres. Bank of Milwaukee.
E. D. HOLTON,
Pres. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank.
S. D. SCOTT,
Cashier Sussex Bank.
PRICE, BLOOD & CO.
MARSHALL & ILSLEY.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Railroads and some of the country banks that participated in the recent convention, in throwing out in spite of these banks, the refusal of the banks of this city to receive them "at par," on the same terms as those of other banks in the guaranteed list, is generally regarded by our business men as a breach of faith; and as such is denounced by them in no honied phrases. There is no denying that the agreement to receive the notes of certain banks until December 1st, was regarded by the public as covering all such contingencies as the suspending of banks, and that, therefore, there can be no better evidence that some, at least, of the banks so regarded the arrangement themselves, than the fact that they continued receiving the notes of all the banks in the current list for more than a week *after* the banks above enumerated had suspended. As for the railroads, though their action may be justified as prudent, they were not under any agreement to take this currency, and only did so as a matter of favor. The only course, therefore, upon which our banks can with any degree of consistency justify themselves is that some of the country bankers who had entered into the agreement first refused to take the notes of those of the guaranteed banks that had suspended.

Under ordinary circumstances of course nobody would expect that the imperfectly secured notes of a bank that had gone into liquidation should be regarded as currency, but having unconditionally agreed to receive at par the *ten bank notes as currency* until December 1st, it seems to us that the parties entering into that agreement individually and collectively were morally bound to adhere to it to the letter, whatever became of the bank.

We are not fully posted as to the details of the arrangement alluded to in the circular for replacing the southern securities of the banks in the current list by Wisconsin stocks, but we know that if something must be done in a hurry to restore confidence in the currency, the best thing that can be done is to destroyed. People will argue with good reason that if our bankers reserve the right of throwing out any of the currency they have guaranteed in case the railroads or some foundry banks see fit to do so there is no knowing how soon the bottom of the "current list" may be reached.

There is but one word to be said. Chicago has just gone through the crisis which is opened by this rioting in Milwaukee. She has parted with her currency made nearly worthless by this wicked Secession, has lost two millions of hard earned and now much needed money by the crash; but in spite of the efforts of a certain city paper that endeavored to stimulate the lawless to an outbreak like that which we chronicle this morning, all violence and disorder have been frowned down. Our people it is true have not had the provocations which made Milwaukee break out into rebellion; but their forbearance has been challenged more than once. All can now see the worthlessness of mob law as a corrector of evils. Let us hope that happen what may in the money world, our city will not be disgraced by scenes like those of which Milwaukee was yesterday the theatre.

Colonel of the Nineteenth.

Gov. Yates has done a proper and judicious thing in the appointment of Mr. John B. Turchin, of the Engineer Department of the Illinois Central to the Colonelcy of the Nineteenth Regiment, now in camp near Hyde Park.

Col. Turchin is a Russian by birth. At fourteen years of age he was put into the great Military School at St. Petersburgh, and went through the thorough course required by that great academy, and was made a Lieutenant in the Russian army, where he remained until he was promoted to a Captaincy, when selected as one of the "*Etat*" *Major* or Staff, he was again sent to the School, where, during three years study, he perfected himself in all branches of the military art—Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Engineering. He graduated with honor, and on the opening of the Crimean war with England and France, was made the First Assistant of the Chief of the Grand Duke—the present Emperor—a position corresponding in our service, to the First Assistant Adjutant General to a Commander of Division—in which he did good service. The plan of defence of the coast of Finland was prepared by him, and cordially adopted by the highest military authority of the empire. After the war, having imbibed Democratic notions, and being thoroughly disgusted thereby with the Russian government and the tyranny of the army, he got a year's furlough for the purpose of visiting Germany. When there, he did not stop, but made his way to free America. Since here, he has made engineering a profession; and in his present position in the Central Railroad has won the esteem and admiration of all who have had occasion to know his great acquirements.

We congratulate the Nineteenth in having such a man to lead them. He is a soldier and a gentleman; and the members of that regiment may be proud to be under his command, they will suffer nothing from the penalties with which ignorance and incompetency are visited. That he is a Russian by birth does not detract from his military acquirements and experience, and all will agree that it is far better to be led by an officer of experience and skill, though born east of the Black Sea, than to be pushed to destruction by one to the manner born. The appointment has the material for a crack corps; and when proper relations are established between the commander and the men and officers, we hope to see it become an honor to the State, whose sovereignty in part it represents.

The Wheeling Convention.

The provisional government for the "State of Virginia," organized at Wheeling, starts off with a strong moral sentiment in its favor, not only among the Union men of the ancient commonwealth, but everywhere among the people of the North. The scenes of Thursday the 20th, when the ordinance was engrossed on parchment and signed by the eighty-two delegates, and the election of State officers immediately following, will live in history. The State officers are:—

Governor—Frank H. Pierpont of Marion Co.
Lieut. Governor—Daniel Lamb of Brooke.
Councillors—Wm. Lazear of Mongalia, Daniel Lamb of Ohio, James W. Paxton of Ohio, Peter D. Van Winkle of Kanawha, Benjamin of Harrison.
State Attorney—James S. Wheat of Ohio.

On Friday the convention adopted an ordinance relating to the disbursement of public moneys, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth; also an ordinance fixing the salaries of officers. A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities the construction of a military road from Webster, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, southward to some suitable point in southern Virginia.

Another resolution was adopted, that a copy of the declaration and signitures be forwarded to the President of the United States. The Convention then adjourned over till Monday, to afford the committee of seventeen time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State Militia.

There is reason to believe that the Federal Government will not delay unnecessarily in recognizing the Wheeling movement; the more as the convention expressly declares, in its ordinance, that in a legal sense the old State government at Richmond has become vacated. As yet all plans for a division of the State between Richmond and Wheeling are made secondary to the one great object to establish a legal position. However largely these plans may be indorsed, they are not followed an appearance upon the records of the convention. A declaratory resolution was summarily tabled by the decisive vote of 51 to 17, which was in these words:

Resolved, That one of the great objects of this Convention, recognizing the State Government, is that we may place the same in a position of legality of the United States, in order that we may soon be able by Constitutional legislation to separate ourselves from our oppressors in Eastern Virginia and be admitted as a free and separate State in the glorious Union of States.

Virginia

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the New Orleans *Picayune*, says that the veil of secresy has been removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the Secession Ordinance was eighty eight, and against it fifty-five. On the 14th inst. the Ordinance was signed by ninety one delegates only.

The vote in the State on the Ordinance of Secession, as declared in the Governor's proclamation, is as follows:

For Secession	128,884
Against Secession	54,134
Majority for Secession	94,750

The election was no better than a farce. In Eastern Virginia the advice of Senator Mason was carried out, and none but those in favor Secession were allowed to vote. Thousands who would have voted against Secession had they dared, deposited a ballot for it, for fear falling under the vengeance of the Vigilance Committee mobs. Voting is done *viva voce* in Virginia, and the crowd standing about the polls can know how any man votes.

Of the 34,134 votes reported against secession, 32,000 of them were cast in the Northwestern counties, where a reign of terror did not control the ballot box.

The Hanging Affair at Lane Station.

We have received two anonymous letters, and one accompanied with a responsible signature, concerning the recent hanging of Burke, at Lane Station. The anonymous writers represent that Burke was a harmless and half insane old man, who had been cheated by certain parties at Lane out of all his money—that there was absolutely no evidence against him but the testimony of a hired detective—and that since the lynching affair took place, his murderers have vindicated their conduct wholly on the ground that he was a secessionist, not an incendiary. The other writer alleges that nobody cared a farthing for his secession sentiments, but that he was hung solely on account of monstrous crimes, murder, arson, conspiring to kill, etc. The anonymous writers inform us that if they should make known their names in connection with their revelations their own lives would be in danger.

We have already recorded our utter reprobation of the act. Whether he was a secessionist merely, or an incendiary and murderer merely, or all three combined, the act was disgraceful in every point of view, and those who took his life without due process of law, were murderers themselves.

Customs Revenue at New York.

The revenue derived from duties paid on foreign goods imported into New York for eleven months ending June 1, 1861, were $27,388,670, against $35,087,720 for the corresponding previous eleven months. The customs for the months of March, April and May were as follows:

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
March	3,402,266	3,477,540
April	2,283,150	3,446,462
May	979,145	3,063,403

We have no report from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans.

Considerable disturbance was created in business circles this morning, by a rumor that it was to take place the same in a position of legality of the United States, in order that we may soon be able by Constitutional legislation to separate ourselves from our oppressors in Eastern Virginia and be admitted as a free and separate State in the glorious Union of States.

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WAR NEWS.

Important from Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1861.

Within the last twenty-four hours, four regiments have advanced from this side into Virginia. No one is any longer alarmed about an attack by the rebel army at Manassas and Richmond. Fifty-eight full regiments of well armed and well equipped Northern men are now concentrated on the banks of the Potomac; and the entire force could be drawn up in Virginia to meet a rebel advance in two hours from the first signal.

The report of the appointment of Major Gen. Dix to the command of a grand Union army is premature.

A protracted meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, which was attended by Gen. Scott. It is said that the old veteran made a full and final exposition of his grand plan, and declared himself now ready to take the offensive. I do not vouch for the correctness of the rumor; but you must not be surprised to hear the thunder of war on a grand scale during the present week.

Johnson and Etheredge of Tennessee have been in consultation with the military authorities, to-day, in regard to the contemplated operations of an army Gen. McClellan is about to move forward for the rescue of the loyal men of the Eastern part of that State.

Col. Butler, brother of Gen. Butler, arrived here from Fortress Monroe, this morning. He states that the General is unable to move from his position for want of field artillery and means of supporting troops and stores, all of which he sends here to demand. A Division from the Fortress in the direction of Charleston, is not improbable.

Thirty-four companies of bona fide Kentuckians have been offered the Government for the war. They will probably be formed into regiments for home service.

Only two cases of desertion have occurred since the troops arrived here, and they were Northward.

Everything quiet on the Virginia side today. Two fellows were caught last night in an attempt to cut the wires connecting the outposts with the War Department.

A large number of members of Congress have already arrived here. They all express their determination to make the session as short as possible.

Latest from Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 26.

On Saturday night, a force consisting of two companies from each of the five regiments camped here, and a squad of Capt. Smith's artillery and the newspaper correspondents, all under the command of Col. Morgan of the 7th Regiment, left here on the steamer City of Alton, for the purpose of dispersing or capturing a gathering of rebel troops, variously stated at from 300 to 1000, which report located at a point known as Fox swamp, in Missouri, about fifty miles from this camp and twenty-five miles from the town of Commerce, the nearest point on the river. The steamer proceeded to Commerce, debarked the men, who proceeded, by a forced march, to the point named, reaching there about eight o'clock in the morning. The rebels under his command, they will suffer nothing from the penalties with which ignorance and incompetency are visited. That he is a Russian by birth does not detract from his military acquirements and experience, and all will agree that it is far better to be led by an officer of experience and skill, though born east of the Black Sea, than to be pushed to destruction by one to the manner born. The appointment has the material for a crack corps; and when proper relations are established between the commander and the men and officers, we hope to see it become an honor to the State, whose sovereignty in part it represents.

The Wheeling Convention.

The provisional government for the "State of Virginia," organized at Wheeling, starts off with a strong moral sentiment in its favor, not only among the Union men of the ancient commonwealth, but everywhere among the people of the North. The scenes of Thursday the 20th, when the ordinance was engrossed on parchment and signed by the eighty-two delegates, and the election of State officers immediately following, will live in history. The State officers are:—

Governor—Frank H. Pierpont of Marion Co.
Lieut. Governor—Daniel Lamb of Brooke.
Councillors—Wm. Lazear of Mongalia, Daniel Lamb of Ohio, James W. Paxton of Ohio, Peter D. Van Winkle of Kanawha, Benjamin of Harrison.
State Attorney—James S. Wheat of Ohio.

On Friday the convention adopted an ordinance relating to the disbursement of public moneys, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth; also an ordinance fixing the salaries of officers. A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities the construction of a military road from Webster, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, southward to some suitable point in southern Virginia.

Another resolution was adopted, that a copy of the declaration and signitures be forwarded to the President of the United States. The Convention then adjourned over till Monday, to afford the committee of seventeen time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State Militia.

There is reason to believe that the Federal Government will not delay unnecessarily in recognizing the Wheeling movement; the more as the convention expressly declares, in its ordinance, that in a legal sense the old State government at Richmond has become vacated. As yet all plans for a division of the State between Richmond and Wheeling are made secondary to the one great object to establish a legal position. However largely these plans may be indorsed, they are not followed an appearance upon the records of the convention. A declaratory resolution was summarily tabled by the decisive vote of 51 to 17, which was in these words:

Resolved, That one of the great objects of this Convention, recognizing the State Government, is that we may place the same in a position of legality of the United States, in order that we may soon be able by Constitutional legislation to separate ourselves from our oppressors in Eastern Virginia and be admitted as a free and separate State in the glorious Union of States.

Virginia

A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst., to the New Orleans *Picayune*, says that the veil of secresy has been removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the Secession Ordinance was eighty eight, and against it fifty-five. On the 14th inst. the Ordinance was signed by ninety one delegates only.

The vote in the State on the Ordinance of Secession, as declared in the Governor's proclamation, is as follows:

For Secession	128,884
Against Secession	54,134
Majority for Secession	94,750

The election was no better than a farce. In Eastern Virginia the advice of Senator Mason was carried out, and none but those in favor Secession were allowed to vote. Thousands who would have voted against Secession had they dared, deposited a ballot for it, for fear falling under the vengeance of the Vigilance Committee mobs. Voting is done *viva voce* in Virginia, and the crowd standing about the polls can know how any man votes.

Of the 34,134 votes reported against secession, 32,000 of them were cast in the Northwestern counties, where a reign of terror did not control the ballot box.

The Hanging Affair at Lane Station.

We have received two anonymous letters, and one accompanied with a responsible signature, concerning the recent hanging of Burke, at Lane Station. The anonymous writers represent that Burke was a harmless and half insane old man, who had been cheated by certain parties at Lane out of all his money—that there was absolutely no evidence against him but the testimony of a hired detective—and that since the lynching affair took place, his murderers have vindicated their conduct wholly on the ground that he was a secessionist, not an incendiary. The other writer alleges that nobody cared a farthing for his secession sentiments, but that he was hung solely on account of monstrous crimes, murder, arson, conspiring to kill, etc. The anonymous writers inform us that if they should make known their names in connection with their revelations their own lives would be in danger.

We have already recorded our utter reprobation of the act. Whether he was a secessionist merely, or an incendiary and murderer merely, or all three combined, the act was disgraceful in every point of view, and those who took his life without due process of law, were murderers themselves.

Customs Revenue at New York.

The revenue derived from duties paid on foreign goods imported into New York for eleven months ending June 1, 1861, were $27,388,670, against $35,087,720 for the corresponding previous eleven months. The customs for the months of March, April and May were as follows:

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
March	3,402,266	3,477,540

...ounced to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 26th ultimo. The letter contains a publication of the correspondence which has caused the attention of the country to be directed to the Chicago Post Office, with such additions thereto as are known to the Department, but which are not set forth. I call a great deal of attention to the fact that the name of the writer of the letter is acknowledged to be as fine a chip on both the ocean and lake as ever floated, and I cannot doubt, that, with a proper appreciation of the merit of such efficient service in humbling the arrogant chief of Rebeldom, he will be duly rewarded. Therefore, you are authorized to say, in my behalf, that the Government intends to keep a chip at a valuation to be determined by Mr. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey (the only Rear-Commodore of the Navy), and two Captains in the service, to be selected by the Government; and if this will not answer, will the Government accept her as a present, from their humble servant?

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company have offered me, as their President, to offer to this Government the following steamships, viz:

The Ocean Queen, of 2,832 tons, is now, and can be made in any respect, a first-class steamer.

The Champion, in fine condition.

The new iron steamship Champion, built in 1860, of 2,000 tons, drawing a very light draught of water, and very fast, and 12 feet deep-laden—carries and will coal to run her 30 days.

The steamer Daniel Webster, 1,095 tons, drawing a draught of water, say 10 feet, laden.

The price of either, or the whole of the above vessels will be referred to submit to the decision of the Board of Commodores named above.

I am informed that in this communication, as also in all desirous of protecting the Government against speculative attempts to take advantage of our necessities, to make it known that there are vessels of a capacity to meet all their requirements, which can be had without resorting to the "Confederate States," or to those sailing under their flag.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. VANDERBILT.

W. O'BENTLEY, Esq.

THE U. S. TROOPS AT LIBERTY MISSOURI.

Complete Surprise and Capture of the Rebels.

Having accompanied the U. S. troops from Fort Leavenworth to their march to Liberty, Mo., and having been an eye witness of everything which occurred there, I hasten to give you a description of this interesting scene, together with all the incidents which came under my observation.

It was on the evening of the 18th inst. when an order was issued by the different companies constituting the command of regular troops in camp at Kansas City, under command of Maj. Prince, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., to provide themselves with one day's rations, and hold themselves in readiness to march within an hour. The three mounted companies, D of the First Cavalry and company C of the 2d Dragoons had orders to leave their horses and sabres behind, and only arm themselves with revolvers act as Infantry on the secut, which order was a very wise one, as the ground of action afterwards proved to be altogether unadapted to the use of mounted troops.

Such was the anxiety of the troops to get off, it being evident that something was afoot, the monotony of camp life, the cause of excitement and amusement, that in ten minutes after the above order was received, every man was ready for the march.

The troops under command of Capt. Prince, headed by the band, marched in silence along the line of road leading to Liberty, Clay county, Mo., a distance of that place, and the rebel flag was seen waving from a high flagstaff, a sure sign that the rebels were in force. Upon arriving at this point, the column under Capt. Prince, their gallant commander, immediately charged bayonets and taking their stirrups (just ordered) at a double quick, in order which cannot be surpassed by any other corps. Company D, of the Cavalry coming next, with a large herd of noble-looking horses around a barn ridge by, immediately crossed the fences and dashed through the fields in pursuit of them. The company of recruits of mounted rifles and 1st dragoons, body of cavalry, troops running along a deep cut pursued them. These rebels when near their horses, were suddenly confronted with the other half of company C, 1st Cavalry, under Capt. Stanley, and were driven over the adjacent fields until the thunder voice of Capt. Granger was heard shouting: "Halt, you d—d rebels, halt or I'll fire!" Which, as well as their now helpless position, although armed, as they were, armed to their teeth, seemed to have a powerful effect upon them, and throwing their arms to the ground, they surrendered unconditionally to their captors. They then gave up their arms, consisting of Company C, 1st Cavalry, consisting of 35 rifles, muskets and shot-guns, 30 revolvers, any amount of powder and shot, and 50 prisoners, together with a good amount of ammunition.

The number of rebels captured by the troops was 50, forming them into a single line in front of his captors to the number of 50. In this manner, their captain was compelled to march in front of his captors to the main place where the rest of our troops were drawn up and stationed, they also having captured those rebels who had managed to escape from the others, together with their arms and horses.

During the administering of the oath to the rebels, their flag was torn from its staff and the ends of it divided among them, each one who obtained a piece of that rag vowing to keep it as a remembrancer for many a year to come.

Having returned to them their horses and arms, the troops, amidst cheering and shouting, marched off towards Kansas City, and in the evening, all impression which had been made by all the false promises and delusions of Jeff Davis' confederates will not not be sufficient to obliterate.

The men, after a hard days' march, arrived at their camp at Kansas City at 5 P. M. when they were received by Col. Wagner, and Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, who had been left in charge of the camp, with arms presented.

The Blunder at Big Bethel—A Second Lesson of Military Inefficiency.

Mr. Halsted, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was present with the troops at Washington, thus speaks of the part played by our military at the attack on Big Bethel. It is very severe, and we think just:

He went on the night of the 17th:

The expedition which ended in the bloody repulse at Big Bethel, has developed in a startling manner the rottenness of our military organization. The expedition was from the beginning, an unbroken series of heart-sickening blunders. I believe I will be the last policy to expose the folly in the fullest extent. Let the people see what has been done by the management of affairs, and compare with all the incidents which came under my observation.

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Army Worm in Peoria County.

We understand that the army worm made its appearance in the south part of Peoria county, on the farm of Robert Wrigley, quite early in the season, and destroyed rows of corn. On Sunday week they made their appearance on the farm of Joseph Gillette, across the line in Stark county, and destroyed rows of corn and wheat field for

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

THE FARM.

FARMING IN THE WEST.

Though the farmers in our western prairie States have the most fertile virgin soil in the world, and in the main the most favorable climate for the production of large crops, yet it is notorious that the average yield of grain and vegetables in the best cultivated districts is notoriously very little greater than the average yield in the rougher, thin-soiled States of the East. The reason of this is very obvious to the observing. Instead of thirty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre—which is a pretty good yield in the West—the farmer should raise, every ordinarily favorable season, seventy-five to one hundred bushels. Imperfect cultivation of the soil to begin with, a slapdash way of planting and caring for the crop, and a most reckless and wasteful system of gathering the harvest, are the prominent characteristics noticeable in prairie husbandry. Instead of making it the prime object of cultivation to get the greatest increase per acre, the farmer here seems to be solely possessed with the purpose to spread himself over the greatest superficial area, and it matters not how thinly. True economy in farming, as well as in other pursuits, is in doing the work in season, thoroughly and well. It is always more profitable to grow one hundred bushels of corn on one acre than the same amount on two acres. Our prairie soils are very rich—very deep and permeable. Very clever crops can, therefore, ordinarily be produced with very imperfect cultivation; and that is what spoils most all of our farmers. With half of the labor and no stimulants, they can raise just as good yields here, as they used to in the thin, clayey and unyielding soil of the New England or Middle States. Satisfied with that result, they spread their labor and force over two or three times as much as they did there. Now we would remind them that, in the main, they can double the yield by giving the present labor devoted to two acres, to one. By doubling the depth of the cultivation, they will not only insure larger and more constant yields, but they will suffer by the neglect. Wire in a condition to repeat crops if desirable. The shallow system of plowing which characterizes the western system of cultivation, will ruin the soil, rich as it is, in a very few years. To plow and work the soil when it is saturated with water, will, too, after a while, destroy its friability and tendency to separate its particles when tilled. It is undoubtedly the fact that this prairie soil can be stirred, under such conditions, with much less sensible harm resulting immediately, than the obdurate clayey soils of the East. But because the ill effects are not so readily appreciable in one season, is no reason why, in that respect, the deterioration is none the less certain. The ground, to the depth it is worked in the west, will become a tenacious compact, and almost impervious to both air and water. Such a soil, however rich in native elements, cannot, without destroying that condition of toughness and cohesiveness, be made to bear but a minimum burthen of vegetation. For to the growth of plants, secretion is as necessary as the more determinate mineral elements which make up the compound of soil.

Corn and potatoes need thorough and systematic cultivation, until they are well under way towards setting for fruit. The manner of hoeing through big fields with little plows, quite generally practiced in this great west, will do better than no attention at all; but not much. Wherever premium crops of corn are raised, it will always be found, upon catechising the farmers producing them, that in addition to assiduous cultivation with horse and approved cultivator, every hill of corn had received especial attention from the hoe and hand. Perhaps it is not necessary, in this country to hoe every hill, if the proper implement is used; but it is necessary to hoe often. But the rows should be followed after the cultivator, and the hills, excepted from the best work of that implement in so far as the soil is in condition as their fellows. Some hills will be missing. They must be planted in; and after the germ and other evidences of the young plant have ceased their ravages, some of the hills will be found to have too many spires to warrant a maximum yield of grain. They must be thinned down from three to two stalks. These are small matters in the estimation of the dashing, go-ahead prairie farmer; but time and small labor judiciously and timely attended to, constitute the conditions, after thorough plowing and proper planting upon which only can the best yield be guaranteed.

GARGET IN COWS.

Any one acquainted with the effect of Iodine on the human system, knows its tendency to produce an absorption of the inamma. This potent drug is administered in thirty-grain and formly certain effects for which it is indicated, than almost any other embraced in the materia medica, and it is chiefly employed in diseases of the absorbents and glandular system. Promising here, garget to be a disease of the nature thus indicated, it at once theoretically suggested Iodine as the remedy for the legitimate and proper remedy for this malady, and in practice such treatment has signally succeeded, while all other remedies had utterly failed in eradicating many of the most inveterate cases of garget. Numerous testimonials to this effect are on hand in proof of this, one of which is very conclusive and authentic, and which was reported some years since by Dr. Eben Wright, of Dedham, Mass. The Doctor says:

"Some years since I met with a fine imported Durham on the way to the butcher, her owner having left the country, concerned with her being afflicted with the garget. Said owner had tried all the usual means of cure, after which he was pursuaded to put her under the care of a distinguished veterinarian, who, after a six-months' attendance, discharged her as incurable. Internally her udder was worn out with treatment with Iodine, and notwithstanding whether it had been used in the case, I purchased her at what she was worth for beef. At that time she gave but a little more than a quart of milk from one teat; the others had ceased to yield any—the udder and teats were swollen hard. I determined to Iodine her, and used it in the form of hydriodate of potash, being solvent in water, and if it failed to exhibit its effects on the glandular system, it would on the muscular. (30 grs. Iodine to 1 oz. hogs lard,) applied externally to the udder and teats. I commenced by giving 10 grs. of the hydriodate of potash in a tablespoonful of water, three times a day, mixed in a mash of shorts and meal; and though the dose was unusually small for a cow, still, as I was giving a constant daily supply of effect, I did not increase the dose. In seven days she gave milk freely from each teat, and in three weeks was discharged as cured.

Many other cases with like result might be cited, but the foregoing will suffice to invite attention to this useful remedy, which I trust, will afford much benefit to owners of gargety cows. Iodide, or more properly, hydriodate of potash, can be procured of any apothecary, dissolved in water and used to allow about ten grains to each spoonful of water, giving this quantity for the first doses, and increasing the urine. The Iodide when introduced into the stomach quickly passes into the secretions, especially the urine. It may be detected in the latter by first adding a few drops of nitric acid, when a purple color will be produced. If this internal application of Iodine should not succeed in removing the cause of garget, the attendant should have recourse to the ointment above mentioned in conjunction with such internal application. If this treatment be faithfully carried out a cure will be the inevitable result.—*Correspondent Country Gentleman.*

THE USE OF GUANO.

Guano stimulates land in some cases wonderfully for one or two years after its application, but it does not seem to add staple to the soil, nor to be sufficiently permanent in its influence to relieve the land of exhaustion. It may, however, be used beneficially for some special purposes. For instance, on a loose, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, guano is very good. Even though well managed for a perfect one crop, or on other land which for any reason is shy of unerring fertility in regard to a superb catch of grass may generally be obtained by sowing 200 or 300 pounds of guano per acre, and harrowing it in with grain sowed at the time of stocking to grass. The crop of grain and of straw may be also considerably increased thereby. Experienced cultivators say that corn, potatoes, and roots will do as well as any other of like cost that can be made. Guano may in some cases be profitably applied to the surface of land which has a bulky green crop to be turned back into the soil. Instances may be named where its application for this purpose has been attended with most satisfactory results.

THE GARDEN.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

No garden is complete without climbers. There is always a fence, out-building, old stump or bank wall, needing some concealing, and what so appropriate or handsome as a fine plant with ornamental foliage or flowers? For the most rapid, the perennial climbers are the least troublesome and the best. Where an old or unsightly fence requires to be covered, the Japan honeysuckle is unequaled for rapid growth; quite free from the attacks of insects, and in most seasons quite hardy and easily protected during the winter. It is rapid in growth and covering. We consider the grape vine only one of the best perennial climbers. The American Woodbine, *Ampelopsis hederacea* is a most excellent climber. It is perfectly hardy, rapid in growth, beautiful in foliage, and requires but little care. The Chinese Wisteria, with its clusters of little rootlets springing from each joint, it attaches itself to wood, stone or bark, or whatever it touches. The splendid shades of color which the foliage assumes in autumn is also another high recommendation. A little tender in our latitude, but most beautiful and worthy of cultivation, is the Trumpet Flower or Bignonia. The Ivy is very handsome, and the tropæolum, or scarlet flowered nasturtium, produces abundantly in the late summer, rendering it one of the most ornamental of our climbers. It is best to lay down the vines in winter and cover with earth or litter, or remove them to the cellar or wall with straw. The varieties of clematis are all also effective and desirable. They are rapid, slender but rapid in growth, with pretty blue or white flowers produced in profusion. Clematis Sinensis is one of the prettiest of the genus, with white and very fragrant flowers.

THE BATTLE OF BOONVILLE.

Full Description of the Engagement.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, BOONVILLE, Mo., June 19, 1861.

The steamers A. McDowell, Sykes and City of Louisiana, left Jefferson City yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, and reached's point a mile below Providence at dark, where it was thought best to lay up a few hours. Three companies of Bernstein's regiment, under his command, were left to protect the Capitol. We were cheered enthusiastically by the little town of Marion as we passed them yesterday evening. This morning we took an early start, and reached Rocheport before six o'clock, where we made a short stop, but found the people mostly rude and not disposed to be communistic. We learned, however, that the enemy were in considerable force a few miles below this place, and preparing to make a vigorous defence. Leaving there, and taking the steam ferry boat Paul Wilcox with us, we ran up steadily till we had passed the foot of the island eight miles below here, and seeing a battery on the bluffs, and scouts hastening to report our arrival, we fell back to a point opposite the foot of the island, and at 7 o'clock, A. M., disembarked on the south shore, where the bottom land between the river and bluffs is some mile and a half wide. No trainers were available here, and the troops at once took the river road for this city. Following this road somewhat over a mile and a half to where it ascends the bluffs, several shots from our scouts announced the driving in of the enemy's pickets.

We continued to march a gently undulating slope for nearly half a mile, when the enemy were reported in full force near the summit of the next swell of ground, about three hundred yards from our front. The enemy were exceedingly well posted, having every advantage in the selection of their ground, but as you will see, it was not long to be demonstrated, that one secessionist is hardly superior to many more than his equal number.

Arriving.—In front of the enemy, Capt. Totten opened the engagement by throwing a few 9-pounder explosives into their ranks, while the infantry filed oblique right and left preparatory to a retreat when the fire of musketry, which was for a short time well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast about our ears, and occasionally wounding a man on our side. The enemy were posted in a lane running toward the river from the road along which the whole army of the United States was advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. A couple of companies were thrown into the east wall of that house, scattering the enemy in all directions. The will directed fire of the German infantry, Lieut. Col. Schaefer on the right, and Gen. Lyon's company of regulars and part of Col. Blair's regiment on the left of the road, soon compelled the enemy to present their backs to the fire, and to scramble over the fence into a field of wheat and again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced a few steps as if to meet us, and for a short time the cannons were worked with great rapidity and effect. Just at that time the enemy opened a galling fire from a grove just on the left of our centre and from a shed beyond and still farther to the left.

The skirmish now assumed the magnitude of a battle. The commander, Gen. Lyon, exhibited the most remarkable coolness, and observed throughout the battle a presence of mind shown by him alike in the camp, in private life, and on the field of battle.

"Forward on the extreme right," "Give them another shot, Capt. Totten," echoed above the roar of musketry and rifled shot from the flips of the General, who led the advancing column. Our force was 2,000 in all, but not over 500 participated at any one time in the battle. Thoxenny, as we have since been really informed, were over 4,000 strong, and yet twenty minutes from the time when the first gun was fired the town was in full retreat, and our troops occupying the ground on which they first stood in line. The communade was displayed by the secshers will be more fully understood when I add that the spurs or excessive delicacy became more abrupt, steep and rugged, the enemy being fully acquainted with their ground, and strong positions behind natural defences, orchards and clumps of trees offering themselves every few yards. Nothing more, however, was seen of the flying fugitives until about one mile west of the house of Wm. D. Adams, where they were first posted. Just there was Camp Vest, and a considerable force seemed prepared to defend the approach to it. Meanwhile, a shot from the iron howitzer on the McDowell announced to us that Captain Gantter, with his artillerymen, and Capt. Richardson's company of infantry, who were left in charge of the boats, were commencing operations on the battery over a mile below Adams. Their success in the pursuit of their enemy, as we have since learned from our flag of truce, which went for the wounded and dead, if any were left. *Their only wish appeared now, that we may be confined under the same command of generals as at present. This is all they ask to insure them a continued repulse of our attacks,* and the sentiment is a significant fact, and deserves profound investigation from the War Department. It is boldly and truthfully asserted that the present generals, both major and brigadier, are utterly incompetent to command, having been made of red tape and political whalebone, without a mind or the education to form a campaign, or even to draw up a order of battle. This want of generalship was undoubtedly the reason of our repulse at the battle of Carthage, and the want of ammunition, we could and would have carried the battle of Wilson's creek on the first day, and at that time, and had not our left wing failed to flank the enemy and taken a false position (brave boys they were, but they were still a false position), almost in front of the battery, their mistaking our skirmishers on the extreme left for the enemy about to surround them, and a retreat was ordered in most unnecessary and hopeful moment. But after all, it was an honorable retreat, as far as the Advance Guard and Home Guard is concerned, and as much all but the reserve whose business it was to cover the retreat of the sick and wounded, which was not done, and which I am glad to report from my own observation, has been inquired into, to maintain the integrity of their position, but in vain. Lieut. Col. Warren and Captain Winslow, of the Home Guard, were provided with only about a dozen men to rescue and protect all who might be disabled. They were repeatedly fired upon while in the act of carrying off the disabled wounded, and having collected all within their reach, they were left with two carts and one ambulance at a point where the road was closed in by woods, and, as the carts to drag by hand, and as ambulance with one man to be carried by two hands, and only a dozen men were unwounded, and some of them wounded, to help them. The fatigue of our men soon obliged them to halt, which caused to fall further in the rear. We had a slow and miserable time. What with the suffering of the wounded and the exhausted condition of those who had volunteered to carry the wounded, and the jolting of the ambulance, we were soon convinced that some other arrangement must be made. We concluded to leave the ambulance and the wounded man (who has since died) at a house about two miles and a half from Boonville, and to send a force to relieve our burden to the two carts, which we continued to drag on for about seven miles, when a shorse and wagon overtook us. The wagon was cleared of its occupants and the wounded removed into it. At this moment a troop of cavalry was discovered in our rear, who gave the wagon a wide berth, and, after a time returned. In the mean time the one who drove the wagon went off on a gallop, and thus escaped with the wounded. The gentlemanly Colonel had previously gone on for assistance, but it was impossible to obtain it in time for our relief; we therefore pushed on as best we could upon the road, and escaped by a running fire; others plunged into the wood, and thus escaped, after a delay of some hours, and others were captured. Chaplain Winslow, who is one of the Boonville and Jefferson City members of catriers and deinso wood, with their faces on the ground, over two hours and a half, within thirty yards of the enemy, while about eighty cavalry passed and repassed within that distance, in full view and hearing. They returned hours after to camp at about midnight, when they were about given up as lost. The whole was entirely a lesson, and a most valuable one to many, and to the Union in command; and, while we regret the loss of our men through the fault of our chiefs in command, we earnestly hope it may be the means of removing our New York troops, at least, from Massachusetts Generals, who have been fledged in the foul nest of party politics, without the least military merit. In fear, if such generalship is to be continued, it will doom thousands to an untimely end, if not be the doom of our cause and our country.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Chaplain Thorp, of the 3d New York regiment, writing an account of the battle of Bethel to the Albany *Journal*, gives incidents, and among them the following:

SEND MY LOVE TO MY MOTHER.

One of our brave boys was climed a tree near the battery and succeeded in picking off eight men, after which he received a ball through his heart, and only lived long enough to say, "Send my love to my mother."

I WILL SIN.

Among the killed was Lieut. Grebble, of the United States artillery. He was struck on the right of his forehead, a rifled cannon ball which carried away half of his head. He seemed to have a premonition of his sad fate. During the whole of the engagement he had a most melancholy expression of countenance. When being asked by Col. Townsend if he would like to go to the rear, he replied, "I will sin the battery, he replied, "I will, sir; that is my profession." He was an efficient officer, and a great favorite among his fellows.

I DIE PERHAPS HAPPY.

Sergeant William Cady, company F, 3d regiment, who was wounded in the abdomen during the engagement, is dead. He resides in Albany. His parents reside at No. 13 Lark street. By profession he was a photographer, and came out with the regiment as second sergeant of his company. He was a most excellent Christian character. His last words to his Captain were, "I die perfectly happy. Tell my father that I fell while doing my duty. Bid him good bye. Captain, I hope I will meet you in heaven. I hope you will soon follow me. God bless you. I have nothing more to say."

Interesting Spectacle at Marietta.

The arrival and departure of troops, together with a fleet of steamers, and a long train of army wagons, at Marietta, at the same hour, on Wednesday evening, presented an imposing and interesting spectacle. There was a fleet of ten steamers, with 4,000 troops aboard, while three other boats, the Transfer, Silver Heels, and Marmora, left for Parkersburg with the Ninth Indiana Regiment. At the same time a train of one hundred wagons and two hundred horses arrived, eight approaching the town from Buffington, while they had left the steamer Stephen Decatur, the last having been detained at the bar by low water.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

WHAT IS "CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA"—To carry the war into Africa means to carry it beyond a mere defence, and instead of waiting to be attacked, invading the enemy's territory, and making it a seat of conflict. Carthage owed its ruin to Rome, and the latter was indebted for its power and grandeur to the same policy.—*Boston Journal.* Hence the saying.

Proclamation of General Lyon at Boonville.

BOONVILLE, Mo., June 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONVILLE, June 20, 1861.

To the People of Missouri.—Upon leaving the city of St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume, on its behalf, to relinquish its duties and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from oppression and cruelties of secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people in which I declared my intention to rise the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens. The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with General Harney, on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes toward the General Government. They devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the forces under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young men of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by fraudu ingenuously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to impose upon unreflecting and deluded followers the task of fighting their battles in support of their own false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impression created by unscrupulous traitors, I liberated them upon condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government, from the date of the oath of which the known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the selfishness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed, even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow, but feel, as in the case of the late Andrew Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be silent under a threat to indulge it, to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having defined that these plotting against the Government have flagrantly transcended that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for the purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall unhesitatingly avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law abiding citizens; but is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States, and to this end I have at my command, which will be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it be my wish and shall be my purpose to devote any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it. All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and are assured they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

[Signed,] N. LYON,
Commanding Brigadier General U. S. V.

Embarkation of Troops from Bellaire —An Immense Fleet of Steamers.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, June 19th.]

Yesterday was a great day in Bellaire. The news having gone abroad of the arrival of four or five thousand troops, and also of the fleet to transport them, there was a perfect jam with people who flocked in from the country to witness the embarkation.

On Sunday there were three regiments of Ohio volunteers at Bellaire, of 1,000 men each, the 20th, Col. Morton, the 19th, Col. Beatty, and the 17th, Col. Connell. Three companies of the 20th left on Sunday, and will be stationed along the line of the road between Mannington and Grafton. Five companies more left yesterday for the same purpose.

The fleet which is to convey the troops down the river will be under the command of Capt. William Phillips, an old and experienced steamboatman, and will consist of the following steamers: Kentuck, Anglo Saxon, Diadem, Venango, Mariner, Mary Cook, Hastings, Excelsior, Hartford, and William Wallace.

Each steamer had a fine flag flying from her jack staff, and the deck was filled with transients and bright trappings, and the scene was the most warlike and imposing which the Bellaires have yet had the pleasure of witnessing.

Last evening a dress parade was ordered on both sides of the river, at which we had the opportunity of seeing what the regiments were made of, and we have no hesitation in saying that we never saw finer bodies of men or more thoroughly capable of making good soldiers.

It was expected that a large body of troops, perhaps 20,000, would arrive here by last night. The destination of the fleet is said to be Cairo, and not Kanawha, as we predicted yesterday morning. This, however, is a matter that can only be guessed at.

Sherrard Clemens for the Government.

It has been slanderously reported that Hon. Sherrard Clemens, late Member of Congress from the Wheeling (Va.) District, was disaffected toward the great cause. This is entirely false. Mr. Clemens has been compelled, by disease, to a long confinement at his home, near Wheeling. He has never recovered from the severe cold received in his duel with Mr. Jennings Wise.

We see, however, by the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of June 18th, that Mr. Clemens was present at the excursion of the Wheeling Convention to the camp at Bellaire, Ohio. That paper says:

And, again, we fear that our predecessor has wandered off into deeply secret paths, seems to have physically wandered away, and, maybap, lost himself forever to his millions of readers. Regardless, however, of fate, we have determined to place on record the following remarks, brief as they were, extemporaneously tested his physical strength. He told the soldiers that they came as deliverers, and would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State. In speaking of the rebellion in the Eastern part of the State, he said the people over there were like pokeberries, the best part under ground. He struck old Wise with a great deal of bitterness, and was most loudly applauded.

Supplies for Wisconsin Troops.

W. D. Bacon of Waukesha, (one of the appointees of the Governor to go to New York to contract for supplies for the Regiments,) has returned. Col. Cutler was associated with Mr. Bacon in the duty. They purchased overcoats for two regiments, satinett pants for three; shoes for three and a half regiments; four thousand pairs socks; caps for one; drawers for one; thousand cap covers; 2,000 havelocks; 4,000 woolen shirts; linen for pants; 5,000 rubber spreads, 5,000, or 6,000 rubber coats; 1,000 tents, large and small, for two regiments; and other articles of necessity. The whole amount of their purchases reached somewhere about $50,000. Mr. Bacon has also purchased some uniforms cost, some $18.00, and some $16.50. Samples of the uniforms can be seen at the store of Salsman & Co. The cloth which is in a little different style than heretofore. These goods are all expected here within a couple of weeks.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

More Triumphs of Diplomacy.

We congratulate the powers that be, at Washington, on the rare virtue of consistency, which is, figuratively and—proverbially, a "jewel." Emory, the Secessionist and "traitor," who had, we thought, forfeited his position by his treachery, has been restored to an honorable position in the Army. How must our brave and glorious privates delight to serve under such an officer! They must experience a feeling akin to that with which the Whigs of the late lamented Harrison, and the Democratic leadership of Arnold just before the execution of André. But this is only in keeping with many other kindred achievements. Harvey still flourishes in spite of his admitted treason. The Departments are inundered with the known Secession clocks; Ross Winans has been permitted to return to his treacherous and traitorous occupation at Baltimore; and who knows but the pirates recently captured on board the first privateer may yet be organized into a petted bodyguard?

Our friends are already yours; buy your enemies. Is not this a doctrine for the present day?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RIOTS IN NORTHERN IOWA.—Great excitement has prevailed in Guthrie, Winneshiek county, Iowa, by a number of rebel sympathizers, who raised a secession flag on a barn and, when the Union men had hoisted the flag and stripes in its place, set fire to the barn. They then assailed a couple of Union men, whom they beat in a very shocking manner. They also fired into the house of people, and, on Tuesday, some four hundred men from Decorah, Castalia, and other towns, assembled at Guthrie with the determination to raise the stars and stripes there, and if resistance is offered them, to drive the traitors by force of the State. It is said there are about one hundred secessionists there.—*McGregor Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ For the Complexion.—Of all the Compounds we have yet seen prepared, as a cosmetic for the skin, there is none that has a higher reputation, or one that is so popular with the ladies, as the far-famed KALLISTON. It is scientifically prepared, and is a perfume as well as toilet wash. It will, with a few applications, remove tan, *fre-kles*, sunburn, and all diseases on complexion. It is extensively used for those purposes, and ladies who apply it can exercise in the open air as freely as they please, and experience no inconvenience from taking a cold or irritated skin. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., are the Proprietors.—Boston Transcript.

For sale by dealers generally. Price 25 cents a bottle. jn26-d-2t-w2t

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEETS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Dimpsey Sweat of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in the practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, General Agent, 24 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

☞ Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It is efficient, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. jn26-w2m

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of this Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the first December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860.....$4,681,778.79
Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860.....1,427,788.11
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$6,013,566.90

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860.....$4,585,289.29
Losses paid during the same period.....2,014,613.79
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....893,315

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stocks, City, Bank and other Stocks.....$1,229,276.6
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise.....1,100,175.00
Real Estate.....200,000.00
Dividends on Scrip, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....138,139.78
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....2,773,645.85
Cash in Bank.....106,154.87
Total amount of Assets.....$6,546,991.10

SIX PER CENT. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earnings of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$14,278,500.00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861.....1,071,000.00
Total profits for 18½ years.....$15,349,500.00
The certificates previous to 1850 have been redeemed by cash.....7,515,815.00

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861.....$4,107,250.00

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. B. Mason, Thomas Tileston, Henry Grinnell, Wm. E. Dickerson, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert G. Goodhue, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pierson, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobron, David Lane, James Boyd, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. Low, William Wood, William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William H. Webb, Henry Burgen, Fletcher Westray, Wm. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
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REAPER AND MOWER.

DANFORD'S
Iron Reaper and Mower.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

We have about twenty of these celebrated machines which we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Combined Reaper and Mower.....$100
Grass Cutter.....85

Address HORNER & PECK, Attorney's, &c., 116 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

T. WRIGHT,
R. WRIGHT,
C. P. PECK, } Trustees.

Chicago, June 22, 1861. 26-d-w1m

SHIP CHANDLERS.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 and 207 South Water Street,
(COR. WELLS.)

Would call the particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we have just opened, this season, the largest and best assortment in the West, of

Manilla and Tarred Rope, Ditching
BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS,
OAKUM, TAR, PITCH,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS,
COAL-TAR, ROOFING-PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOMS TWINES, &c., &c., always on hand. Orders by mail, (a bundle or barrel,) SEIL AND SASH CORDS, promptly attended to.

TWINES AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description.
Having also
A SAIL LOFT,

Our facilities are unsurpassed in the manufacture of Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins, a large stock of which we have always constantly on hand, or make to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
☞ Send for our prices. Solicited.

FURNITURE.

BABCOCK & PECK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE,
WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BED-STEADS, &c.
School Furniture on hand and to order
Particular attention paid to Country orders.
[mh19-1y]

VARIETA STORE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

From and after this date I will sell the best No. 1

FIRE CRACKERS,
FIRE CRACKERS,
AT
$1.50 per Box.....40 Packs.
$1.50 per Box.....40 Packs.
FIRE WORKS OF ALL KINDS
IN PROPORTION,
At Pengeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing
Dragoon Equipments,
KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, GARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS; KNIFE-SHEATHS &c.,
And are prepared to furnish large quantities
AT SHORT NOTICE.
SAMPLES ON HAND.
TURNER & SIDWAY, 220 RANDOLPH STREET.
Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
☞ All enquiries promptly answered. my27-e2m

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BROADNAX & GRAY,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.
Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 3d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business conducted with fidelity.

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Chicago, Ill., (Tribune Block).....1858
London, (England).....1859
Paris, (France).....1860
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HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL ADVICE, Gratis, is given daily by the Acting Physician. Valuable Institute of Remedies, and other pamphlets, containing information for the afflicted, sent by mailed from observation. Persons at a distance can be cured by addressing the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Letters must contain a fee of $1. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap15-ly

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WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of a Medicine, which every business man must have, every mechanic must have every family must have, and every person must have who has a cough, cold or pain about them. Any active, energetic man can make from $5 to $10 per day. Address, with stamp, for particulars, DR. JOHNSON, General Agent, 24 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
(Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.)
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
43, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,
Are now receiving a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
FRESH FROM THE MILL.
Small Profits and Prompt Pay
Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. jn26-2m2w

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FLAX SEED TO LOAN!!
I AM PREPARED TO LOAN
FLAX SEED
To good responsible farmers, for sowing this spring, and will contract with them for the crops. Terms, &c., made known by call. Post Office Box 6146.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Chicago Lead Works, cor. of Clinton and Fulton Sts.
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OLD SACHEM BITTERS.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
WIGWAM TONIC.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUES.

They are pleasantness as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming all we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
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AND NUMEROUS OTHERS.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by
EDWARD FOSTER,
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19 South Water street, Chicago.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
Sole Agent of Higgins Brothers,
No. 40.....Clark Street.....No. 40.
DEALER IN
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
Publisher of Sheet Music, Importer of Guitars, Violins, Accordions and Musical Merchandise of every description. The finest of
Italian Strings for Guitars and Violins,
Constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT,
And the rent applied on the purchase money. All instruments sold will be warranted.
Orders must be addressed to JUDSON HIGGINS,
not-d2d-1y-w 40 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BAGS.

ORDERS FILLED FOR
BAGS AND SACKS
Of Every Description,
PRINTED WITH NEW AND APPROPRIATE BRANDS,
AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY
22 MARKET STREET.
SIMEON FARWELL.
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HOWE'S STANDARD
SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Rolls. [d&w] sow y

HITCHCOCK'S PREMIUM
SCALE,
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK,
89 South Canal Street, Chicago.
☞ All sorts of Scales Repaired. jn5-ly

HORSE LINIMENT.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT
Is used and recommended by the following well known Stock Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPAVIN, SWEENY, RING BONE, SCRATCHES, GUTS AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES.

and have found it to be a perfect success, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for Foundered Horses and the Bite of a Rattlesnake upon animals of every description.

James Simonds, Balt. | D. P. Wilson, New York.
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